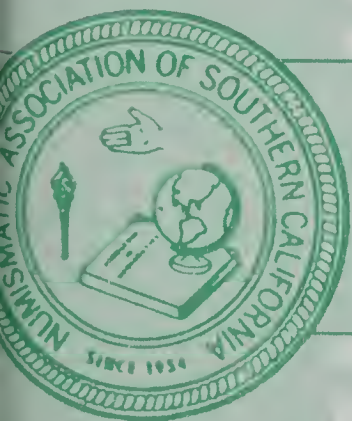


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*Numismatic
Association of
Southern
California*



**THE N.A.S.C.
QUARTERLY**

SUMMER 1986

**N.A.S.C. MEMBERS
FIND BETTER COINS AND CURRENCY
AT EXPOS' SHOWS**

Featuring
THE NATION'S LEADING DEALERS

PLAN TO ATTEND THESE EVENTS

EXPOS' Semi-Annual Pasadena Coin, Stamp, and Jewelry Show
September 6-7, 1986 - The Pasadena Center, 300 East Green
Pasadena, CA

EXPOS' Semi-Annual Marin Center Coin, Stamp, and Jewelry Show
October 24-26, 1986 - Marin Center, Civic Center Drive, San Rafael, CA

EXPOS' Semi-Annual Buena Park Coin, Stamp, and Jewelry Show
November 1-2, 1986 - Retail Clerks' Auditorium, 8550 Stanton Avenue
Buena Park, CA

EXPOS' Semi-Annual Culver City Coin, Stamp, and Jewelry Show
November 8-9, 1986 - Veteran's Memorial Auditorium, 4117 Overland
Avenue, Culver City, CA

CALL OR WRITE FOR DETAILS

EXPOS' SHOWS - SALES ● SECURITY ● SERVICE

Bourse Information: Contact David Kanter, Chairman
(213) 828-2644

Member: California Numismatic Coordinating Council

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S.

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P. O. Box 1761, Santa Monica, CA 90406

SERVING NUMISMATISTS SINCE 1975

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

SUMMER 1986/VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 2

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DUE DATE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE:

September 1, 1986

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Editor
Gary Beedon, NLG

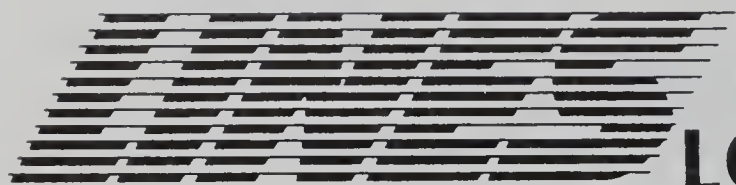
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*All contributions and news items submitted for publication should be directed to the Editor—
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FROM LORNA. . .

Summer is almost upon us, and with it comes thoughts of vacations and fun times. It is also a time for us to do some intense thinking about the show coming up in February. As you know, attendance was way down last time. If we expect to continue to put on a show each year, we must do something to improve the attendance. As there are so many shows in this area all year long and competition for customers gets keener with each one, the survival of the club show is at stake. We are open to suggestions from all of you and I implore you to write to me, or any officer, with ideas and ways to combat this major problem.

One thing which is very effective is word-of-mouth advertising. Anytime you can, talk it up and invite friends and neighbors to come with you. Remember, there is a parking rate discount with validation at the show registration desk.

In September I will be privileged to represent the NASC at the Silver Anniversary meeting of the Northern California Numismatic Association in San Francisco. A forum moderated by Beth Deisher, Editor of *COIN WORLD*, will be held on Saturday afternoon. The topic will be "Numismatics Into the 21st Century." Those participating will be the presidents of the American Numismatic Association, American Numismatic Society, Canadian Numismatic Association, Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico and the California State Numismatic Association. It will be a distinguished panel discussing the future of the hobby. I am honored to have been asked to join them.

Recently, the NASC participated in a Community Festival Day at Golden West College in Huntington Beach. The one-day event featured booths set up by many service and hobby groups who wanted to share their interests with others. It was a day filled with fun, food and lots of information. Those stopping by the NASC booth received copies of the *QUARTERLY*, an application for membership and a 2 for 1 coupon for the next show. Juniors were invited to select a free foreign coin from a collection brought by Gary Beedon. They really seemed interested in checking them over and making sure they got just the right one. I would like to thank Gary for suggesting that we try this method of attracting new members. We need to get the word out to one and all, and this is a great way to do it. Gary also set up the booth and spent the day there talking to people, along with Austin Ryer and Jeff Heath. Thanks guys.

As this is being written, it is the eve of my trip to South Dakota for my parents' 60th wedding anniversary. It will be a nice vacation, seeing family members again and remembering the "good old days." My wish for all of you is a pleasant summer filled with happiness.

Lorna Lebold
President

Corresponding Secretary's Report

RM # New Members

Sponsor

2713	Mark Feldman	Carol Richardson
2714	Jon Gongob	Carol Richardson
2715	Dennis Lotspeich	Lorna R. Lebold
2716	Arthur Kaufman	Carol Richardson
2717	Jack Curtright	Lorna R. Lebold
2718	Michael D. Brady	Lorna R. Lebold
2719	William F. Cass	Lorna R. Lebold
2720	Elliot H. Koeppel	Nate Bromberg
2721	Alvis B. Herriford	Lorna R. Lebold
2722	Mark Nottoli	Albertus Hoogeveen
2723	William A. Pettit	Carol Richardson
2724	Robert O'Loughlin	Lorna R. Lebold
2725	Buzz Patch	Lorna R. Lebold
2726	James Donis	Richard Lebold
2727	Richard Trowbridge	Richard Lebold
2728	David Rocks	Lorna R. Lebold
2729	Gary Lickver	Lorna R. Lebold
2730	Ronald L. Muzzy	Lorna R. Lebold

CONVERTING TO SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

SM 405	Tom Caldwell
SM 406	Donald Kagin
SM 407	Robert Wilson
SM 408	Dick Reed
SM 409	Buzz Patch
SM 410	Leon Hendrickson
SM 411	Bill Randolph
SM 412	Robert Wen
SM 413	Edward Draper
SM 414	Robert Rosenbloom

Welcome to all of the new members. We look forward to your continuing membership in the NASC. Thanks to all of you who converted to Sustaining membership. We appreciate your continued support.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of the following, please contact the Secretary:

Barbara
Boyd

Walter Bunge
Tye Buxton

James Leoni
Richard Martin

Steve Meinster
Brad Mugar
B. R. Nelson

Frank Roza
Larry Schallock
Eldon Schnuelle

J. J. Van Gove
Kenneth Will

In Memoriam

James Ray



Richard Lebold,
Corresponding Secreta

WINNERS OF THE GOLD

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Bryon Johnson, 2½ Pesos | 26. Jean Ellis, 2½ Pesos |
| 2. Al Schloab, 1899 \$10 U.S. | 27. D. L. Sullivan, 5 Pesos |
| 3. Margie Barosko, 5 Pesos | 28. Katherine Jenkins, \$10 1874 U |
| 4. Albert K. Hall, 5 Pesos | 29. Sally Marx, 2½ Pesos |
| 5. Rich Precker, 5 Pesos | 30. Anthony Vecchio, 2½ Pesos |
| 6. Jim Collins, 5 Pesos | 31. J. Jones, 2½ Pesos |
| 7. Nona Moore, 2½ Pesos | 32. Mike Vanyur, 4 Ducats Austria |
| 8. Galaxie Designs, 4 Ducats Austria | 33. Alice Kozik, 4 Ducats Austria |
| 9. Smith, 2½ Pesos | 34. Del Rosa Coins, 2½ Pesos |
| 10. Tom Barosko, \$5 1886 U.S. | 35. Paul Borack, 5 Pesos |
| 11. Christensen & Stone, \$5 1896 U.S. | 36. Jerry Schreckengosh, 2½ Peso |
| 12. Louis E. Locke, 5 Pesos | 37. Celia Banda, 2½ Pesos |
| 13. Kim Curlett, 5 Pesos | 38. Tom Barosko, 5 Pesos |
| 14. Louis E. Locke, \$5 1881 U.S. | 39. R. Navarro, 2½ Pesos |
| 15. Del Rosa Coins, 2½ Pesos | 40. Meyer Berkon, 2½ Pesos |
| 16. Michael Sayegh, 2½ Pesos | 41. Shirley Burley, 5 Pesos |
| 17. Maris E. Ortiz, 2½ Pesos | 42. Lola Lou Houts, 2½ Pesos |
| 18. George Marx, 4 Ducats Austria | 43. Nong, 2½ Pesos |
| 19. Alice Algen, 5 Pesos | 44. L. Skele, 4 Ducats Austria |
| 20. Frederick W. Lutzen, 2½ Pesos | 45. Venita Strange, 2½ Pesos |
| 21. Bill Lemmons, \$5 1901S U.S. | 46. Richard Neyhant, 5 Pesos |
| 22. Del Rosa Coins, 5 Pesos | 47. Stephanie Archer, 2½ Pesos |
| 23. Todd Wagner, 5 Pesos | 48. Del Rosa Coins, 2½ Pesos |
| 24. Luis E. Locke, 2½ Pesos | 49. Teddy, 2½ Pesos |
| 25. Darrell Albert, \$20 U.S. | 50. Roy Iwata, 4 Ducats Austria |



Submitted by: Sally Marx
Linda Richard
GOLD DRAWING COMMITTEE

1880 Morgan Dollar Overdates:

“NEW ORLEANS STYLE”

Jeff Oxman

For those of us who enjoy the historical particulars of coin collecting as much as the investment aspects, the “0” mintmark holds that special kind of magic which conjures up delightful nineteenth-century images of the French Quarter, river boats, and the stirrings of Dixieland Jazz. Even when it comes to coinage, the “Crescent City” has a style all its own. Where else could the production quality be so fretful that on many newly struck Morgan dollars, the eagle’s breast was often left without a single feather. Yet 0-mint coins are cherished today. For instance, a high grade 1886-0 recently sold at auction for a record shattering \$71,500! If that doesn’t get your attention, then an impending earthquake might not either.

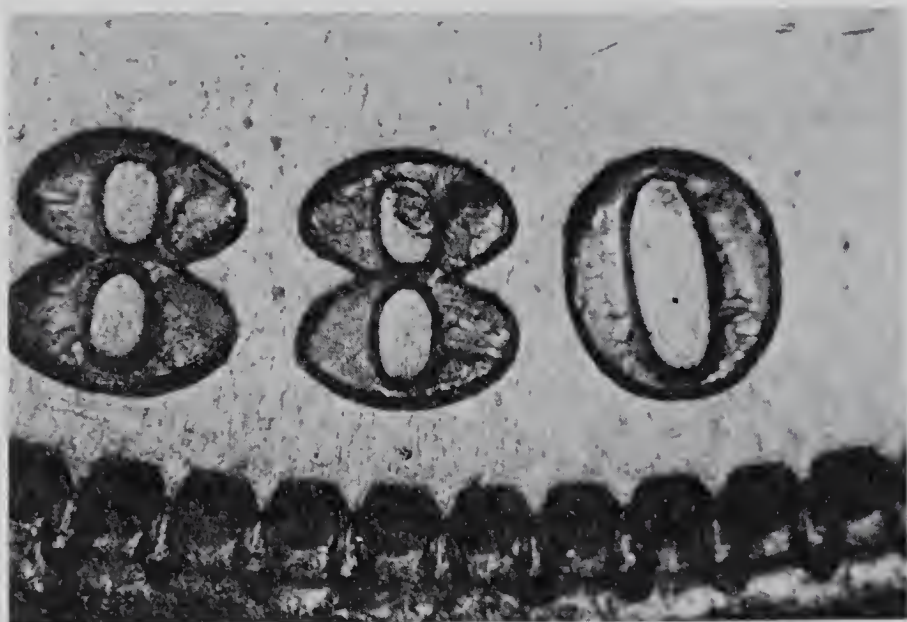
New Orleans silver dollars offer other enticements as well, such as scarce overdate varieties. Overdates are far from common in the Morgan and Peace dollar series. Only two years, 1880 and 1887, possess confirmed overdate varieties. Perhaps that’s part of the appeal to silver dollar collectors and variety specialists, that the limited number of overdates makes them eminently collectible.

But before we begin, we need to first clarify what an overdate is and what it is not. Simply, an overdate is a coin showing evidence that one or more numerals of one date were punched over the remains of at least one numeral of a different date. The key element here is that at least one digit of the overdate must be different from that of the underlying date. Otherwise, the date should more correctly be termed a “Repunched Date.” An 1880/1879 therefore qualifies as an overdate, whereas an 1880 with portions of another “80” visible under the last two digits does not.

In the case of all the 1880-0 overdates, there are telltale remains of a “7” within or above the second “8” in the date. The die engraver made a good attempt at completely effacing the original “79” from this series of dies, and substituting an “80” in its place. Who would have known then that present-day collectors would be scrutinizing his efforts with 40x stereo microscopes! The fact is that in the late 1800s, silver dollars rarely even circulated except in the South and far West, and eastern coin collectors (the hub of the hobby) showed them very little interest. But the engraver’s lack of perfection is certainly our gain today.

Since the early 1960s, nine different 1880-0 overdate varieties have been

discovered, researched and catalogued. Because the 1880-0 "Crossbar" varieties are the most readily recognized of the 1880-0 overdates, they tend to be the most popular with the general collecting public. Both show similar "crossbar" remains of a "7" within the last "8" of the date, as the accompanying photos demonstrate, but the reverse dies are of two different mintmark types. One has a medium oval "0" mintmark and the other a round micro "0." It is interesting that the 80/79 "Crossbar" variety is the only 1880-0 overdate with traces of an underlying "9" under the "0" of the date. For this reason, many collectors consider the 1880-0 80/79 variety the best example of a New Orleans overdate.

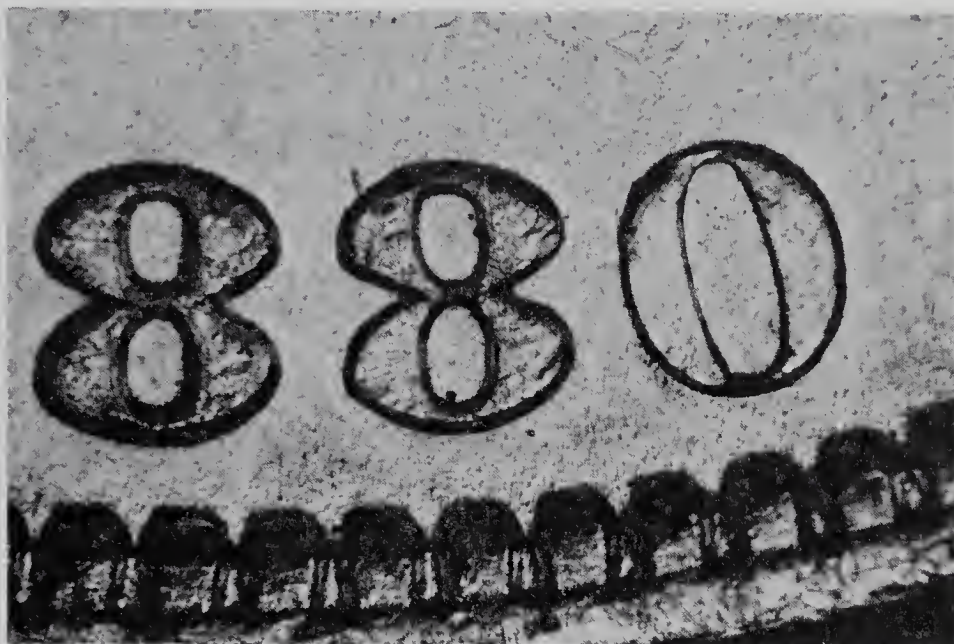


1880-0 80/79
"Crossbar" Overdate

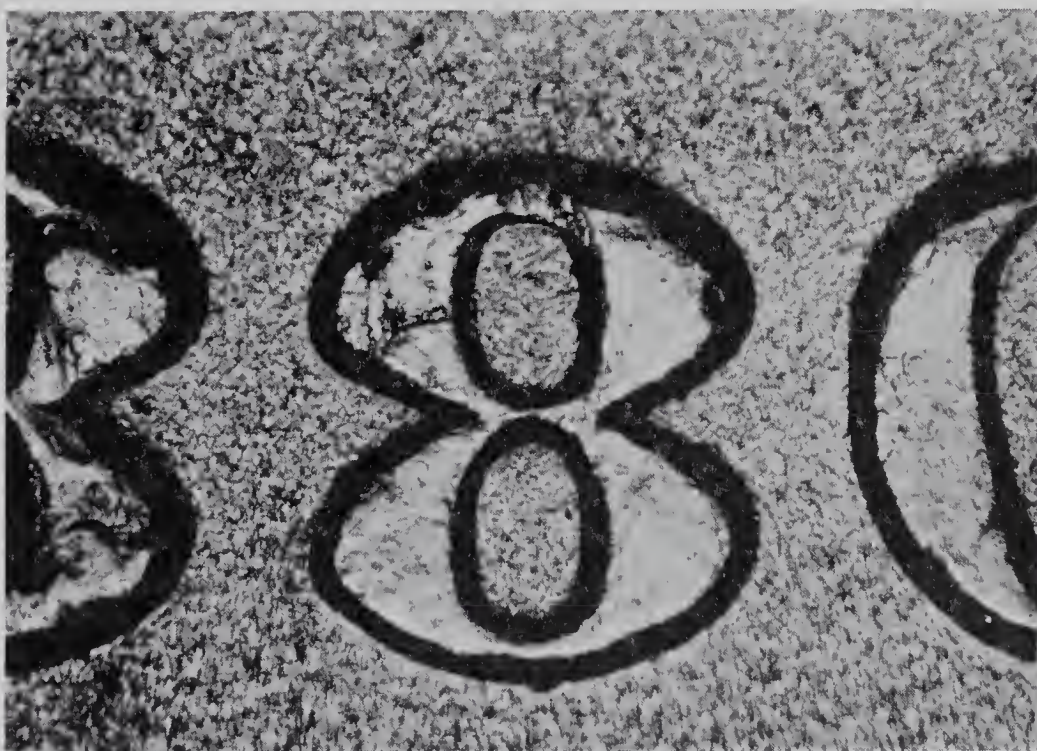


1880-0 8/7
"Crossbar" Overdate

A second category of 1880-0 overdates is the "Spiked 8" varieties. Five different reverse dies were used in combination with the long-lived "Spiked 8" overdate obverse. What is surprising here is the fact that the most common of all 1880-0 overdates (the "Spiked 8" overdate with a large die gouge on the left reverse wreath), as well as the rarest overdate variety (same obverse with a die gouge running through the eagle's feathers on the reverse), both share this same obverse die. Not only is the latter variety rare, the finest known specimen grades only AU!



1880-0 8/7
"Spiked 8" Overdate



*Extreme Close-up of
Typical "Checkmark" Overdate*

Finally, there is an esoteric group of 1880-0 overdates known as "Checkmark" varieties which, because of their difficulty in detection, are collected only by the most avid variety collectors. After exhaustive studies of Morgan dollar overdates, the idea was proposed in the late 1970s that the curiously curved checkmark shaped line on the surface of the last "8" in some 1880-P and 1880-0 dates might actually be the SURFACE remains of a "7". Adding fuel to this speculation was the fact that some known overdate exhibited identical "Checkmarks." These are best left to specialists, as a highly trained eye is required to recognize the three known "checkmark" overdate

In Summary

In any case, "New Orleans Style" 1880 Morgan dollar overdates represent an opportunity. Overdates include some of the most interesting as well as the key dates of many U.S. coin series. One has to look no farther than the 1918/7-D Buffalo nickel, the 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter, the 1943/2-Jefferson nickel, or the 1942/1-D dime to see that overdates often represent the rarities of a particular series. The future of Morgan dollar overdates may also be bright, given the ever increasing popularity of these silver dollar car wheels. After all, Morgan dollars have been collected with enthusiasm only since the early 1960s. Already, they represent the overwhelming favorite of a large number of collectors.



Community Festival May 10, 1986

One day each year Golden West College (Huntington Beach, CA) sponsors a Community Festival to introduce the general public and local residents to the various organizations that serve the area. Participation in this annual civic event involves over 100 local and regional groups such as: U.S. Coast Guard, Police and Fire Departments, Civil Air Patrol, car clubs, student organizations, colleges, radio clubs, volunteer organizations and many others.

On May 10, 1986 the Numismatic Association of Southern California was represented (on short notice) by Lorna Lebold, Gary Beedon, Jeff Heath and Austin Ryer, set up and operated a large booth in an effort to promote the coin collecting hobby and the organization. The day was basically spent answering questions and handing out coin club information. Two display cases included items such as: ANA Grading book, Redbook, G.A.R. Medal die, 1810 Half, 1861 Cent, 1893 Columbian Half, counterfeit coins, and coin prints.

The main attraction was the free coins which were picked up by many juniors and adults during the day.

Revenue Anticipation Notes of North Carolina

Virginia M. Hall

The "Great Depression" created the need for many kinds of emergency scrip throughout the United States. The expression "Necessity is the Mother of Invention" is an accurate description often used by people overcoming their difficulties. At no time was it more true than in the early 1930's.

During the financial black years of 1933-1934, many communities suffered bank failures due to an unemployment of more than 12 million people and a credit system facing collapse.

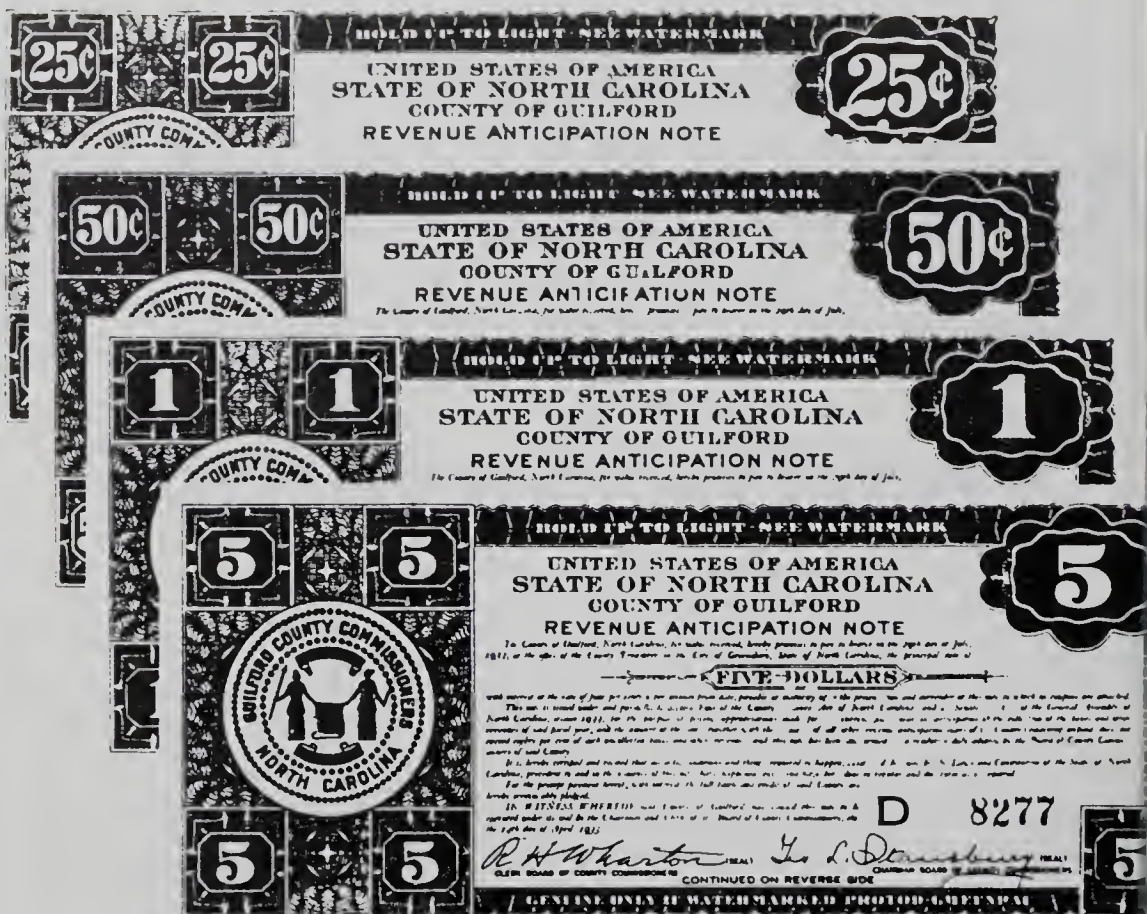
The use of scrip was at the highest in 1933. This was not a new idea as emergency money had been used often times when regular Government Issue became scarce. The most well-known periods was the panic of 1837, the Civil War era, and the panics of 1893 and 1907.

Scrip is a temporary certificate issued to be redeemed at a later date for either U.S. money, merchandise or for whatever the scrip was issued. These promissory notes were readily accepted by the local merchants. Most pieces specified a redemption period, in one case the initials A.B.H. were shown. This stood for "After Bank Holiday."

At one time the Chase Manhattan Bank's collection contained over 2000 specimens issued during the 1931-1934 period. There were examples of scrip from over 500 different communities from 48 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii.

On April 12, 1933, the Board of Commissioners of Guilford County, North Carolina approved the issuance of a Revenue Anticipation Loan in the amount of \$100,000. The same action was repeated on August 16, 1933 and again on August 23, 1933. The August 16th action was carried out, but there is no confirmation that the August 23rd loan was actually issued.

Shown below are five denominations of the North Carolina Emergency Scrip of 1933. The two-line paragraph directly under the words REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTE promised to pay the bearer the amount of the note on July 29, 1933.



FIRST ISSUE: April 14, 1933. All notes black on gray underprint. County Commissioner seal at left. Back is black on green underprint. Printer: TCO. Size 156 67mm.

LEGENDS: Obverse top: Hold Up To Light – See Watermark.
Obverse bottom: Genuine Only If Watermark
PROTOD-GREENRAC.

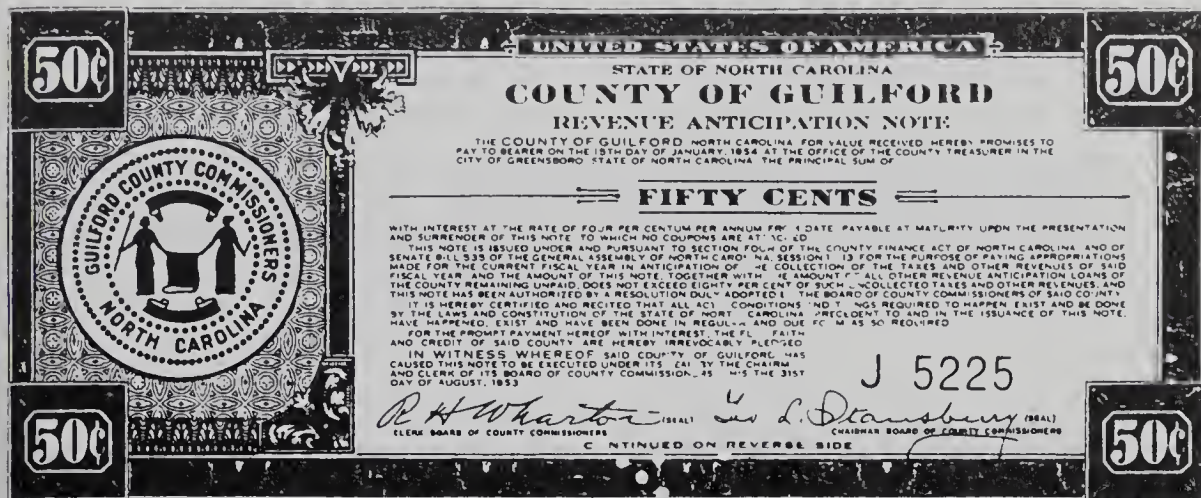
SIGNATURES: R. H. Wharton, Clerk and Geo. L. Stansbury, Chairman

The Greensboro Daily News of April 26, 1933 announced the arrival of the scrip from the printer in Rochester, New York. It was used to pay the salaries of County and School employees and also to pay for goods and services. From the articles in the Daily News of that period, merchants seemed to have been the strongest supporters of the County's action.

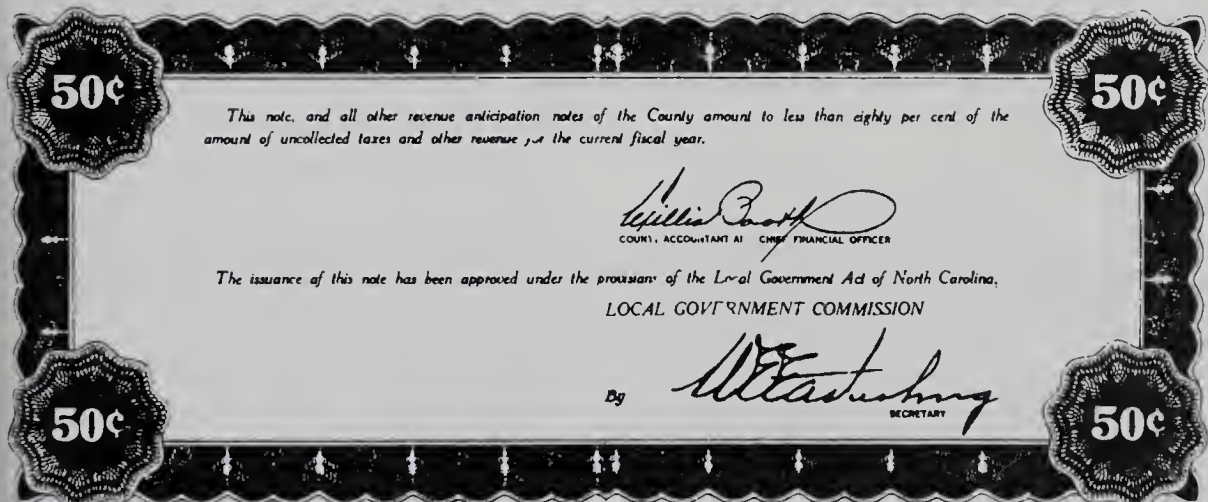
The newspaper account lists the denominations of the 1933 series values as follows:

- \$ 8,000 each in 25 and 50-cent denominations
- \$40,000 in \$1 notes
- \$44,000 in \$5 notes

The above figures total \$100,000. The County has redeemed well over half the total originally issued for payment in 1933. When the notes were cancelled, a perforated PAID stamp was applied diagonally across the notes.



SECOND ISSUE: Example of the August 31, 1933 issue. All notes black face, green back. Format similar to previous issue. Printer: SBNC. Size 156 x 67mm. Note three line paragraph under Revenue Anticipation Note states amount of note to be paid to bearer on January 15, 1934. (There is no information available as to what portion of the Second Issue notes to be redeemed.)



REVERSE SAME ON BOTH ISSUES: Signatures: Willis Booth, County Accountant
W. E. Eastenburg, Secretary

The County of Guilford, North Carolina was only one of several counties to issue the emergency notes during this period of extreme depression.

Reference: Greensboro Daily News, April 26, 1933
John V. Witherspoon, Guilford County Manager
Standard Catalog – Depression Scrip of the United States by Mitchell and Shafer

TRADE DOLLARS

They are Not Dollars After All – A Circular from Dr. Linderman Explanatory of Their True Value – Interesting Reading

The following circular has been received by the various banks of this city, and presumably of other cities:

**Treasury Department,
Office of Director of the Mint,
Washington, July 25, 1878**

In consequence of the number of inquiries received relative to the value of the Mexican silver dollar and the terms on which it is received by the mint, the following information is furnished:

Section 3,584 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that no foreign gold or silver coin shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts. The Mexican dollar has only a value as bullion which depends on the price of silver; at the present about 90.08 cents in gold per piece. Its circulation as money in the United States is optional, and at whatever value may be agreed upon.

The United States trade dollar also is not a legal tender, and, therefore, has only a bullion value. The standard silver dollar, being a legal tender for all debts public and private, is received at par at all government offices in payment of dues, differing in this respect from Mexican or trade-dollars, which are not received. Mexican dollars, as well as all other foreign silver coins and United States trade-dollars, are purchased at the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson and at the assay office at New York

at the equivalent of London rate for silver bullion on the day of purchase less one-half of one cent per ounce of the silver contained. All silver coins so purchased are melted in assay and the seller paid for the fine silver contained in standard silver dollars.

All parties desiring to sell foreign silver coins or trade dollars to the government on the above terms will send them at their own expense to the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson, or the assay office at New York. Express charges on the silver dollars sent in return also to be paid by the seller. All correspondence in relation to the silver coins so sent will be addressed to the superintendent of the mint or assay office to which they are forwarded.

[Here follows a tabulated statement showing the relative London quotations on gold and silver and the trade and Mexican dollars, the circular closing with this note:]

Note. – The trade dollar is worth two-tenths of a cent more than the Mexican dollar at the respective quotations furnished. The deduction at the mints of one-half cent per ounce of fine silver coin amounts to above four mills on the dollar.

H. R. Linderman, Director

This circular in a forcible manner calls the attention of the public to the fact, which had very

nearly been lost sight of, that the trade dollars are of arbitrary coinage, and that while in reality they contain $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains more of silver than the standard legal tender dollar, they do not pass current for as much in the payment of debts. The trade dollar has become a very popular coin, and millions of them are in circulation, having been bought on private speculation and put in circulation at their face value. Mr. Linderman's circular is evidently designed to put the public on its guard, and by the retirement of the trade dollar to bring the standard, or more familiarly speaking, the "buzzard" dollar, into

more general use. Banks as well as private individuals seem to have forgotten the actual value of trade dollars until the arrival of this circular, and though they have not agreed upon a concert of action in the premises, all but one or two of the banks of the city refuse to take the dollars at more than ninety cents. The cashier of one of the leading banks places an estimate on the amount of trade dollars in circulation in Indianapolis at \$40,000, most of which has passed into the hands of persons who will object to a ten percent shave in turning the coin in for redemption.

NU-MIS-TAKES

by FRANK WASK

THAT'S RIGHT! BUY YOURSELF
A COIN WHILE I STAND HERE
IN LAST YEAR'S MINK COAT.



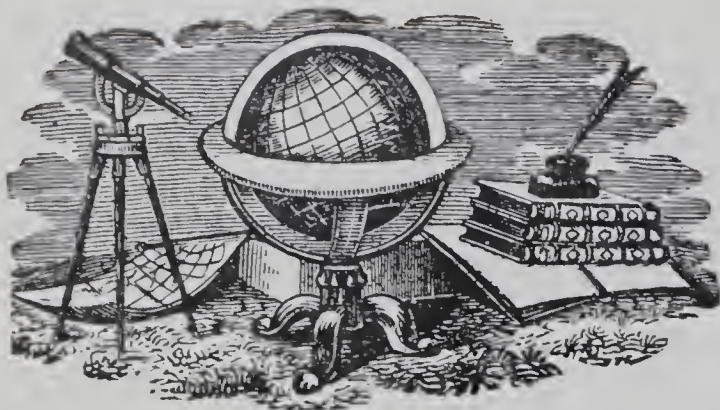
6/86

WASK

CAREER OF A FAITHFUL SERVANT OF THE GOVERNMENT

Dr. Henry Linderman, ex-Director of the United States mints, died at residence, No. 510 I Street, Washington City, yesterday. He was a son of Linderman, a practicing physician, and was born in a small village in Pike County, Pa., December 26, 1825. Consequently he was in his fifty-fourth year. At that time Pike County was a sparsely settled region, and there were no public schools; therefore Henry Linderman as a boy had no opportunities of education except what his own industry led him to make for himself. He studied medicine under his father, and afterward at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he received his diploma. He then returned to Pike County, where he practiced three or four years, then removed to Nesquehoning, Carbon County, where he remained only a short time. He then established himself at Mauch Chunk. His fortunes up to this time were bright, and he had a harder struggle than most young physicians. Yet Dr. Linderman remained at Mauch Chunk for several years, and earned a reputation as a skillful physician and as a self-educated man. He took an active interest in politics as a Democrat, and before the end of President Pierce's term of office in 1855, he received an appointment from the Executive as chief clerk of the Mint in Philadelphia, under Col. James Ross Snowden, who was then Director. In this official position Dr. Linderman remained until 1861, when Gov. Pollock was made Director of the Mint, and, under him, Dr. Linderman was reappointed as chief clerk. In 1864 he resigned from the mint, and went into private business as a partner in a firm of stock brokers in Philadelphia. In 1866 ex-Governor Pollock resigned from the Directorship of the Philadelphia Mint, and President Johnson nominated Wm. Millward, who was rejected by the Senate, whereupon Dr. Linderman was named and confirmed. In this position he remained about three years. Dr. Linderman continued to take an interest in politics as a Democrat, and was a member of the Presidential Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. This activity in the party, in opposition to the administration, led to his removal by President Grant in May, 1869, and Governor Pollock was reappointed to the Philadelphia Mint. Dr. Linderman was a devoted student, and had made himself master of the scientific knowledge which his office required, so that after his removal it was found that his services were too valuable to the government to be dispensed with. He was made himself indispensable, and was accordingly sent soon after by Secretary Boutwell on a mission to California to investigate the San Francisco Mint. In 1871 he was sent to London, Paris, and Berlin to observe the workings of government mints at those places, with a view of making the knowledge useful at home. He was absent eight months. In 1872 he made an elaborate report upon the condition of the market for silver, and predicted the decline in its relative value to gold which has since taken place. With a view to obtaining a more advantageous market for the large and increasing production of that metal

the United States he projected the coinage of the trade dollar, which was subsequently authorized by law, and successfully introduced into the Oriental markets with marked advantages to American commerce. In the same report he called attention to the disadvantages arising from the computation and quotation of exchange with Great Britain on the old and complicated colonial basis, and from the undervaluation of foreign coins, in computing the value of foreign invoices and levying and collecting duties on foreign merchandise at the United States Custom Houses. The trade dollar was the result of the investigation and study of Dr. Linderman. He was the author of the Coinage act of 1873, secured its passage by Congress, and after its adoption was appointed to the office of director of all the mints, having charge of the entire workings of this responsible department. He was appointed for five years, and his term of office expired December 7 last. The attacks of Congressman Glover upon Dr. Linderman's management of the mints (accusing him of speculating in bullion and other public moneys) are declared by the Doctor's family to have aggravated his sickness and hastened his death. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold contracted at the Isle of Shoals last summer. This developed into rapid consumption, which prostrated Dr. Linderman for many months. His demand upon Secretary Sherman for a committee to investigate the charges of Mr. Glover and the avowal of the Secretary indorsing the Director's integrity are of recent occurrence, and doubtless well remembered. Nevertheless the health of Dr. Linderman is declared to have been affected by these annoyances. Dr. Linderman was a descendant of an old and honorable German family which has been settled in the southern part of New York for upward of a century and a half. His grandfather and greatgrandfather (the first of the name in this country) were large farmers and slaveholders in Ulster County, in that State. Margaretha Linderman, the mother of Dr. Martin Luther, was an ancestor of his on his mother's side. Dr. Linderman was descended from the well known Brodhead family of New York and Pennsylvania. Dr. Linderman married a Miss Davis, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and leaves one son aged twenty years. He had a sister and two brothers – Dr. Garrett Linderman, of Bethlehem, a wealthy coal operator, and Albert, a merchant in Philadelphia. Dr. Linderman was a man of much goodness of heart and great liberality. During the prevalence of the cholera, about twenty years ago, he forsook his duties in the mint and went among his old friends and patients in the mining regions, and worked faithfully during the continuance of the plague. He dies a poor man, his family having nothing except his life insurance, it is said. Since the expiration of his term of office the President has made no new appointment, and it was understood that had Dr. Linderman recovered he would undoubtedly have been urged to accept his office for another term. Dr. Linderman was the first to recommend the adoption of a system of redemption for the interior coins used as change money, and this for the purpose of keeping their purchasing power on an equality with the money of unlimited legal tender. During his official career he published, in 1877, his views on the financial questions in his book, "Money and Legal Tender in the United States." His annual report for 1877 was an exhaustive review of the metallic standard and the capacity of the mines of the United States to supply the world with the precious metals. Dr. Linderman was a man of prompt frankness in all his business relations and his unwavering adherence to the right.



Book Review

by
Austin Ryer, .
NLG

As my readers know, I sometimes deviate from the stated purpose of column, and this is one of these times. I just have to speak out about the things that are happening in the coin market today. I think anyone who follows the market will know exactly what ads and organizations I am talking about, then they will also know that I am not exaggerating.

Week after week *Coin World*, *Numismatic News* and the junk mail contain pictures of people in business suits examining certificates. They do not show any coins, only certificates. You may also find computer linked exchanges which will also sell certificates. There are untold numbers of books which tell you exactly which coins will return untold wealth. One group of dealers is also offering to buy and sell coins buried in plastic which also have certificates. These dealers agree to buy these coins sight unseen at the grade indicated on the certificate. They do not promise to pay any specific percentage of the value on the sheet, but they will buy the certificate. I should also note that this outfit has different grades of uncirculated coins. Oh, where are the days of two grades of uncirculated and three grades of circulated?

I think that a dealer in Inglewood had the answer to the investment problems. He suggests that we grade on a scale from 1 to 1000 using a decimal number and decimals if necessary. Each coin will be graded and a certificate issued. The coins will be placed in orbit in a space capsule. All the investor has to do is buy and sell the certificate. I am sure the grading problem would vanish and everyone would make a fortune.

I will bet that most of the active collectors have had a telephone call from one or more of the tele-marketers. "Let us hold the coins, and we will send you certificates which show the coins and the grade. You need not store any coins, we will do that for you." I wonder how many people have a duplicate of the certificate that you hold? I even wonder if these outfits have any coins at all.

I am sure that you have also seen ads in the newspapers for 5 Million dollars, no grade, for \$98.00. They even have the nerve to admit that they bought these coins in the past for \$250.00. I think that any dealer in the area will drop the price in half and give you better coins. This picture is in full view of all collectors, but the picture that is not so visible is what this is doing to the hobby collectors and the dealers who try to cater to the collector.

Why are we getting all these new marketing ideas? That is a simple question to answer. The investors and the collectors are getting unhappy with the old promises. If you bought a coin as recently as a year ago as an MS65, the chances are that it will no longer be graded as such by any dealer, even the

that sold it to you! Let us look at what one man defines as an MS65 coin. It is a coin that dealers will pay MS65 money for TODAY.

The dealers and the investors have driven the price of these elusive coins so high so fast that most dealers do not want to get involved. I do not know many dealers who would grade (price) any coin as MS65, because they know that there are so few real MS65 coins that the chances of their coin qualifying are slim. The above comments apply only in dealer to dealer transactions. That is why they had to come up with an MS64 grade. What are the grades now? 60, 60+, 61, 61+, . . . oh well, you get the idea. I have even seen coins graded MS70 and MS69+. Where will the coin promoters stop? Only time, collectors and investors will tell. I do think that the bubble will burst soon. What effect it will have on the hobby is my concern.

I do believe that the collectors know what is going on and are avoiding the whole mess. What does concern me is that many collectors are leaving the hobby because of it. The collector coins have not made the large leaps in price that the investor coins have, and in fact look very cheap in comparison. Looking at a recent "gray sheet" I note the following prices for a Barber 10¢: AU @ \$29; MS60 @ \$125; MS63 @ \$300; MS64 @ \$800; and MS65 @ \$2000. A nice collector set in AU or even MS60 is within the reach of most of us if we take our time to build the set.

I know that most reputable dealers suggest that every collector learn to grade for himself. Grading is not hard to do, up to the grade of MS60. From there on it is impossible because the rules change daily. Any good grading guide will work in the circulated ranges, and most collectors are well aware how to grade these coins.

I FEEL THAT IT IS TIME FOR THE COLLECTOR TO GET OUT OF THE MS65 MESS AND GET BACK TO COIN COLLECTING. It is a relaxing hobby and one that should be enjoyed.

NORMAN SHULTZ

In January, NASC honored Norman Shultz for his thirty-one years of service to our organization. The following is excerpts from a letter received from him.

"I want to thank you for your kindness at the NASC Convention. I appreciate what you did very much. I know it took a lot of work and trouble.

I arrived home a little under the weather but after going to the chiropractor, I feel good enough to play a couple games of golf.

Thank you again and I hope to spend more days at the NASC Convention in the future. The best to all."

s/Norman Shultz



BOOK TALK

by George Kolbe

A Brief Glossary of Book Terms, Part I

(Reprinted from "The Numismatic Bookseller")

LEAF – A piece of paper comprised of one page on its front side (Recto) and another page on its back (Verso). Page and leaf are terms often confused. "Title page missing" is, for example, incorrect terminology.

LEATHER – Skin from any of a number of animals, treated and often artificially colored for use in covering books. When the kind of leather is not stated (e.g. calf, morocco, roan), it is often because its nature has baffled the cataloguer.

LEATHERETTE – A bookbinding material artificially produced to simulate grained leather.

LETTERING PIECE – See label.

LEVANT – Premium quality morocco with a distinctive, open grain, given a high polish and used mostly in fine bookbinding.

LIMP BINDING – A style of binding books with thin, flexible covers made without boards. Sometimes cloth is used but more often vellum or leather is employed.

MANUSCRIPT – A work written by hand.

MARBLED – A term used to describe the decorating of book edges or sheets of paper by transferring to them colors

floating on the surface of a gum or solution. The colors are drawn out with a stick or comb into often intricate patterns. Its use for endpapers gained favor in mid-17th century Europe, and was the commonest material used for covering the sides of half and quarter bound books of the 18th and 19th centuries.

MARGINS – The four blank borders which enclose and give emphasis to the type area of the page of a book. According to their location the four margins are known as inner or gutter, head or top, fore-edge or outer, and tail or foot. Margins are an important component of the aesthetics of book design.

MINT – A numismatically inspired term used to describe a second-hand book in immaculate, as new condition.

MISBOUND – A leaf or gathering which has been misplaced or incorrectly folded by the binder.

MONOGRAPH – A treatise on a single topic.

MOROCCO – Sumach-tanned goat skin which has been treated to accentuate the grain, glazed and polished. A hard, some, durable leather, it was first produced by the Arabs of North Africa, particularly in Libya and Morocco, hence its name. It comes in a wide variety of colors and grains and is often used for fine bindings.

MOTTLED CALF – Calfskin used to cover books which has been given an irregular finish by staining the leather with blots or flecks of acid.

MOUNTED – Damaged leaves which have been laid down on or backed with paper. Also engravings, illustrations, etc. which have been pasted or attached to the pages of a book.

NIGER – A durable but soft kind of morocco often used for fine bookbinding. It has a fine, variable grain and the slight variation in color and grain give it a quality difficult to imitate.

OFFPRINT – A separate printing of an article or paper which first appeared in a larger publication. Sometimes given its own pagination.

PAGINATION – The sequence of numerals used to identify the pages of a book.

PANELLED – A term used to describe bindings in which a rectangle has been defined by gilt or blind ruled lines, called fillets, on the sides of a book. Spine panels occupy the space between the raised bands and the joints of a binding.

PAPER COVERS (or Card Covers) – A type of binding in which paper covers are glued or stapled to the spine of a book or pamphlet.

PASTEDOWN – That half of an endpaper which is pasted to the inside covers of a book.

PHOTOGRAVURE – An intaglio printing process for the making by photographic means of an image on etched copper from which it can be printed on to paper.

PLATES – Whole-sheet illustrations, usually printed separately from the text, most often on rectos only.

POLISHED CALF – Calfskin which has been given a high finish for use in fine bookbinding, often found on 17th and 18th century French bindings.

PRESENTATION COPY – A book spontaneously given to its recipient by the author. If requested by the recipient, it is more properly termed an inscribed copy. In both cases it is presumed that the author has written a suitable inscription in the book, most usually on the endpapers or title.

PROVENANCE – The pedigree of a book's previous ownership.

QUARTER BOUND – A book with the back covered in one material, usually leather or cloth, and the sides in another material, usually decorative paper or cloth.

RAISED BANDS – Ridges on the spine of a book, usually four or five in number, where leather has been stretched to cover the cords on to which are sewn the sections of the text and which in turn are laced into the boards. On cased books, they are more properly termed false bands.

REBACKED – A book which has had its spine replaced. Employed most often with leather bindings, it may be assumed that the rebacking material is similar in composition and style to the original binding unless stated otherwise. Sometimes enough of the original spine remains to permit its being glued to the back of the new spine.

RECASED – A book which has been re-attached to its original binding.

Usually, new endpapers are used.

RECTO – The upper, or obverse, side of the leaf of a book. Usually the right-hand side page of an opened book although in Oriental books the recto would be on the left. See also Verso.

REPRINT – A reproduction or re-issue of a work already printed.

ROAN – A thin, soft kind of sheepskin tanned in sumach and dyed and finished with a smooth or embossed grain. Often used as a substitute for morocco, it is not nearly as durable.

RUSSIA – A reddish brown leather made from calf or cowhide by a special process and impregnated with birch-bark oil. Normally diced, it is attractive though seldom used today since it is not particularly durable.

SANSERIF – Type without serifs.

SELF-COVERED – A pamphlet whose covers are comprised of the same material as its contents and are an integral part of the signatures of which it is composed.

SHAKEN – A term used to describe a book whose contents are no longer firmly attached to its covers.

SHEEP – A soft leather, with little grain. It is usually of poor quality and inferior durability.

SIGNATURE – The letters, or occasionally numerals, printed in the lower margin of the first (at least) leaf of each gathering or section of the text of a book. Intended to guide the binder in the correct assembly of the book, the term has come to mean, by extension, the gathering or section itself.

SLIPCASE – A protective box for book or set of books with one side open so that the spine remains visible.

SOLANDER BOX – A protective box with a fall-down back or front which completely encloses a book. Usually the spine is made to resemble that of a book.

SOPHISTICATED – A term used to describe an incomplete book which has been made complete by replacing the missing part or parts from another copy. The term would also be applicable to the popular numismatic practice; that is, combining Chapman plates with non-plated Chapman texts to improve (simulate) condition. When possible, the practice should be avoided since a book in its original state is to be preferred.

SPANISH CALF – A light calfskin which has been decorated with large flecks of red and green acid dye. This practice originated in Spain.

SPINE – That part of a book which remains visible as it stands with its fellows on a shelf. The part of a book which is most usually lettered with title, author and publisher's name.

SPRINKLED (or Speckled) – A book which has been darkened with small spots of acid. The term also is applied to the page edges of books which have been sprinkled with dye, usually dull red color.

SQUARE – The inside margin of the covers of a book which extends beyond the edges of the pages and protects the

STRAIGHT-GRAIN MOROCCO – Goatskin treated to give it an artificial somewhat parallel pattern of grain.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS



NASC BOARD MEETINGS (1:00 p.m.)

September 14, 1986	Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport
December 14, 1986	6225 W. Century Blvd. Los Angeles, California

COIN SHOWS

July 25-27, 1986	Santa Barbara Coin Show (SBCC) Miramar Hotel Santa Barbara, California
August 6-10, 1986	95th Annual Coin Convention (ANA) American Numismatic Association Milwaukee Exposition & Convention Center Milwaukee, Wisconsin
September 25-28, 1986	25th Annual Coin Show (NCNA) Northern California Numismatic Association Cathedral Hill Hotel Geary and Van Ness San Francisco, California
October 10-12, 1986	79th Convention & Coin Show (CSNA)* California State Numismatic Association Los Angeles Airport Hotel Century Blvd. Los Angeles California

* Theme: A Salute to the Denver Mint, 1906-1986

Host Club: West Valley Coin Club

Educational Forum: The Honorable Nora Hussey, Supt. U.S. Mint, Denver

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The following two articles from the West Valley Coin Club are the 1985 Ruth Johnson Literary Award winners.



Dillon Frost

1892 was a great year for the numismatic collector. The new dimes, quarters and halves designed by Charles E. Barber were coming off the presses and being distributed to the public. The start of a series of coins that would continue for twenty-five years.

Greater than that, for the numismatic collector, was the opening of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago on Oct. 21, 1892. The International Exhibition opened at 1:30 in the afternoon on Oct. 21 amidst the strains of the Columbian March with 5,000 voices accompanying the orchestra, and singing to an audience of 100,000 people. Not only was it a great spectacle, but the various buildings, housing and exhibitions were new and innovated and the whole fair occupied 664 acres along Lake Michigan's shore.

This Exposition introduced a new American tradition, the commemorative coin. This beautiful coin, the obverse designed by C.E. Barber and reverse designed by G.T. Morgan, was a radical change from the standard Liberty bust and eagle designs. The obverse has the head of Columbus with the legend "United States of America Columbia Half Dollar" around the edge and the reverse has Columbus' flag ship, the Santa Maria, above two hemispheres, with the legend "Worlds Columbian

Exposition Chicago 1892".

Another new coin introduced at the Columbian Exposition was the Isabella quarter dollar, also a commemorative coin. This quarter was minted to recognize the women participating in the planning and work of the fair. It was a step in women's liberation, a recognition of the role of women in society. Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago was the driving force behind this coin. As the Columbian Half had the head of Columbus, the women decided that Queen Isabella, the woman behind Columbus, should grace the obverse of their quarter. The reverse, with a woman kneeling with distaff and spindle, is emblematic of women's industry. This coin was designed by C.E. Barber. This is the only time a foreign monarch has appeared on our coins. Also, it was the first coin of the realm ever to be issued by the United States bearing a portrait of a woman. It took a special act of Congress to enact the issuance of this coin. Two entirely new and exciting coins came out of the Columbian Exposition.

There were many medals and so-called dollars minted for this exposition that are widely collected as well as admission tickets, ride tickets, and souvenir playing cards.

Yes, 1892 was a great year for the collector.

Assay Commission Ends



Martha Stevenson, NLG

Alexander Hamilton was a brilliant statesman who in 1789 became the first Secretary of the United States.

When he took office in President George Washington's cabinet, the nation had no money or credit. Hamilton persuaded the government to pay all debts made by the states during the Revolutionary War and encouraged a national bank. Money to run the government was to be provided by taxes or duties on goods brought in or imported to the United States.

Hamilton successfully started the country on the way to prosperity. Daniel Webster said, "He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of Public Credit, and it sprang upon its feet."

Hamilton had been researching the system of other countries who minted their own coins and the tentative methods they used for inspecting the alloy content and uniformity of weight of the coins. He wanted to determine the best system comparable to England's "Trial of the Pyx." He presented Congress in 1791 the result of his studies and investigations relative to the establishment of a Mint. He explained the trials and tribulations of Great Britain before it established the Trial of the Pyx.

The profit that came from de-

basing coins was learned quite early in England, because Mints were scattered all over the country. In the year 1125 King Henry I, seeing that the coinage could no longer be tolerated at home or abroad, ordered all coiners of his realm to attend a Christmas Day conference at Winchester. There he examined some of the coins each man had produced and finding the majority of them debased, commanded the offending parties, one by one, to forfeit their right hand.

As a result of Hamilton's research, Congress passed a resolution on March 3, 1791, to provide for the establishment of a national Mint. President George Washington signed the resolution on April 2, 1792. The same Act of Congress also provided for the annual Assay Commission. The Commission was to be staffed by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Department of State and the Attorney General of the United States.

It has been said the first coins from the Philadelphia Mint were silver dismes and half dismes struck in October 1792. According to the Guide Book of United States Coins by R.S. Yeoman, a Silver Center coin was also struck at the same time. It is not known if the Assay Commission appointed someone to examine these early pieces.

With a few exceptions, it is believed that the Assay Commission met each year after it was first created in 1792. In 1801, when the capital was moved, the February meeting was postponed. It is presumed that the condition of the roads in mid-winter made it impossible to travel with horses from Washington to Philadelphia.

When meetings could not be held on the specified date, Elias Boudinot, Director of the Mint, wrote an indignant letter to President John Adams complaining that the public's confidence was being weakened. In those days the Mint operated on a "custom" basis, taking in bullion from individuals and returning to them an appropriate weight in coins. Thus the specimens held for the annual assaying really belonged to the customers of the Mint.

The annual assay or trial of the coinage took place after the coin was issued. Otherwise, any error that might have occurred would not be discovered in time for its prompt correction. For more than 50 years strategic measures have been taken before a coin was released. After this trial, there is taken at random, not less than one coin for each 100,000 pieces. The same rules have been in effect since 1856, with little change.

On March 4, 1933, President Roosevelt made his first inaugural address to a badly frightened nation. The address was bold and confident. "All we have to fear is fear itself," said the President. His first official act by proclamation was to close all the banks in the United States. A bank holiday on March 6, 1933, gave the government a breathing period to examine the U.S. gold reserve. This was one of the most

serious banking crisis in the United States. Under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, private citizens were not allowed to use gold for monetary purposes.

Although the United States no longer issued gold or silver coins, it was still important to continue taking coins at random for checking. The commission could not inspect each and every single one of them; it inspected only such number of coins as to satisfy itself.

The Annual Assay Commission was abolished by Public Law 96-209, approved March 14, 1980. Title II of that Act reads as follows: "The Annual Assay Commission, and the positions of Assay Commissioners established by section 3547 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (31 U.S.C. 363), as amended, are hereby abolished. The functions of that Commission and of the Assay Commissioners are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Treasury."

Department of the Treasury Order 155-1, dated Sept. 8, 1980, and signed by G. William Miller, then Secretary of the Treasury, reads as follows: "By virtue of the authority vested in me by P.L. 96-209, March 14, 1980, which abolished its functions to the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby delegate those functions to the Director of the Mint."

If we are to believe that one day we will issue gold and silver coins again, it will be important to have another Assay or Trial Commission to restore our faith in the economy. Its purpose will be to check coins for size and alloy content. This is essential for the numismatist or collector, and the people of the United States of America.

CLUB

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

REPORT

NEW MEETING LOCATION

Downey Numismatists
Downey Retirement Center
11500 South Dolan Ave.
Downey, California
1st Wednesday – 8:00 p.m.



HAVE YOU HEARD?

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB – The treasury of the Culver City Coin Club almost \$400 richer as their members sold 326 NASC gold tickets. K Northam sold 140 tickets to be the top saleslady!

GLENDALE COIN CLUB – The February meeting of this club was very special. Thanks to Vice-President Bill Randolph, the family of Isaac Scott Hathaway, the designer of the Booker T. Washington and the Washington Carver commemorative half dollars, shared the plaster of paris models both obverses and reverses with the Glendale members. These designs were presented to the Fine Arts Commission to pass on the designs prior to acceptance by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK – Many clubs and societies participated in this year's National Coin Week. Listed below are a few:

California State Numismatic Association – The official kick-off for National Coin Week – 1986 took place at the recent CSNA's Convention in San Francisco (April 17-20). Nancy Green, National Chairman, was present at the ceremonies.

Whittier Coin Club – This club issued a souvenir, a large one dollar note printed in three different colors.

Covina Coin Club – Tom Fitzgerald and Charles Colver placed a coin exhibit in the Bank of America, featuring tokens and currency from Covina as well as coins that were in circulation in 1886 as part of Coin Week festivities.

Long Beach Coin Club – An exhibit of rare numismatic books and the Statue of Liberty were displayed at the city library. A proclamation was issued by the City Council.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS – Celebrating their 25th birthday, the Downey club held a silver anniversary banquet with special awards for all in attendance. A special table favor included a card with two quarters (1961 and one representing 1986), with the famous Dollar Proof Board, and the list of past presidents was given to members and guests.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LOS ANGELES – The “Oracle” is the bulletin of the INSLA and is put together by Syd and Murray Singer. This club bulletin was chosen by A.I.N.A. as the best INS club bulletin nationwide. A beautiful plaque and a \$100 check was awarded to this Southern California Club.

TWO MORE FOR AWANDA & CORKY – Awanda and NASC Vice-President G. “Corky” Ayers on April 8th became “Great Grandparents” of twin great-granddaughters. The mother is granddaughter Lori.

JIM RAY – We were sorry to learn that Long Beach member James Robert Ray died April 20th at the age of 75. Jim was one of the original organizers of the Long Beach Club and served two terms as president.

IN HONOR OF

CAROL CHRZANOWSKI – At the annual banquet of the San Bernardino County Coin Club, Carol was announced as the 1986 Member-of-the-Year!

BEN ABELSON – The Past NASC President was awarded the Aubrey Austin Memorial Award at the joint installation banquet held with the Culver City and Bay City Coin Clubs.

BILL PETTIT – This long-time resident of Chicago and Wisconsin has now moved to California where he heads Kenedi Numismatic Auctions. Do you need a speaker for a club meeting? Consider contacting Bill; he’d be happy to oblige. You can locate him at 17200 Ventura Blvd. in Encino, (818) 986-5962.

BOB NORTHAM – Bob was recently presented a life membership by the Culver City Coin Club in recognition for his outstanding service to that organization.

CLIFF ROTH – A most surprised Cliff was recently honored by the West Valley Coin Club as he received an honorary life membership.

MAURICE GETZ – This member of the Los Angeles Coin Club was presented life membership #17 by president Mike Rodriquez at the April meeting of that club.

TOM AND JEANNE WOOD – Past NASC President Tom Wood married Jeanne on April 28, 1936. Congratulations to this beautiful couple on

celebrating their golden anniversary! We wish them many more happy years.

COIN SHOW REPORTS



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB – They report another very successful show with 115 tables providing opportunities for collectors to purchase new items for their hobbies. The "Best-of-Show" exhibit winner was Kay Lenker while Amy Leight Rose was the Junior Best-of-Show winner.

VERDUGO HILL COIN SHOW – Their 21st Annual Coin Show was rated a great success thanks to all the hard working people. The winning exhibits were "20/20 Vision" by John Nichols (3rd), "The Great Lady" by Muriel Barth (2nd) and "Cars of the World" by Marie Murachanian with 1st People's Choice Award.

COVINA COIN CLUB SHOW – This show of May 4th was again well attended with many attractive exhibits. The exhibit winners were Don Boling (3rd), Marie Menegatti (2nd) and a fine display of the Statue of Liberty by Walter Menegatti taking the People's Choice Award.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The 78th Semi-Annual Convention and Coin Show held in April at the Cathedral Hill Hotel was a beehive of activity. Charles Colver spoke on "Washington Numismatics" and Dr. George Fuld discussed the "Medallic Portraits of George Washington" at the Friday night forum. Al Hall, past NASC President, presented the program for the meeting of the California Exonumist Society while the banquet featured ANA Librarian Nancy Green to open this year's National Coin Week. Ed Fulwider was the surprised and very happy recipient of the Numismatic Ambassador's recognition from Krause Publications. We join in congratulating him. Dr. Tom Fitzgerald won the Best-of-Show award with his exhibit of the Portrait of Washington in Currency.

Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society

At this year's NASC Banquet, the Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society was presented a 25-year membership pin. We present here a brief history of this outstanding and distinguished club.

On May 12, 1961, Harold Donald, Paul Newell and Robin Martin met and agreed that there

was a need for an organized ancient coin collecting society. The purpose of the club is as follows:

members to enjoy a mutual interest in ancient coins; to assist each other in acquiring knowledge and desirable coins; to discourage the blight of counterfeiting; to discuss the various aspects of collecting ancient coins; to encourage members to display and speak at local clubs; to have articles by members published in numismatic periodicals.

The name Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society, SCANS, was suggested by Robin Martin. In keeping with the particular interest of the club, we endeavored to enter into the spirit of the subject, by referring to our officers as rulers, with the president being Augustus; the vice-president, Caesar; the secretary, scribe; the treasurer, quaester; and the governors, senators.

In 1964 SCANS was incorporated as a non-profit organization. SCANS is presently a member of NASC (receiving a 25-year pin in 1986), CSNA and COIN. Over the years the

membership has changed. Many members have moved from the area and others are deceased. The membership today, as in the past, is dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge of ancient Greek and Roman culture through numismatics. Our lectures, displays and discussions span the era from the beginning of Greek coinage in the 7th century B.C. until the fall of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 1453.

The meetings were held once a month in members' homes. As the membership grew a room was rented, in March 1962, at the Statler Hilton Hotel. In 1965 the Petroleum Club Room in the Statler Hilton became available at no cost through one of our members, Sol Alexander.

SCANS now meets on the third Sunday, at the Southern California Savings, 4000 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, at 1:30 p.m. The meetings are informal. Those interested in ancient Greek and Roman numismatics are welcome.



Club Organizational Handbook

The Canadian Numismatic Association is pleased to announce the completion of a publication titled *THE CLUB ORGANIZATIONAL HANDBOOK*.

This 48-page booklet provides a comprehensive review of the coin club operation. The written material will be a valuable guide for existing clubs as well as new coin clubs of the future. Special chapters include a discussion on the club constitution, leadership, attendance,

member participation, educational programs, young numismatists, club auctions, club libraries, newsletters, executive meetings, finances, special events and C.N.A. assistance to local clubs.

Copies of *The Club Organizational Handbook* may be purchased for \$3.00 postpaid from the Canadian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 226, Barrie, Ontario L4M 4T2, Canada.

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

- AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Meets at NASC, CSNA & COIN to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350-0652.
- ANAHEIM COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, Box 847, Anaheim, CA 92805-0847.
- ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF L.A.** — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., 1st Nationwide Savings Community Room, Sepulveda & Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.
- AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 133 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.
- BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 5554 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93302.
- BAY CITIES COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.
- CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS** — Meets 3rd Sunday of each numbered month, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 W. 99th St., Los Angeles, CA 90044.
- CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY** — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail Address, Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92106.
- CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION** — Meets twice a year in convention at various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhart, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.
- CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOCIATION** — Meets 2nd Saturday, 8:00 p.m., EROC Hall, 1345 E. Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Awanda Ayers, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.
- CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Church & Dwight, Cal Tech Campus, Pasadena; Mail Address, c/o H.J. Tanner, 115-6, Pasadena, CA 91125.
- COLLECTORS OF THE REALM** — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.
- COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN)** — Meets annually in convention at Los Angeles Airport Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brand, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.
- COVINA COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 650 E. Bonita Ave., #403, San Dimas, CA 91773.
- CULVER CITY COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Uruapan Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.
- DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 1st Wed., 8:00 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 115 S. Dolan Ave., Downey; Mail Address, P. O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.
- ECHO PARK COIN CLUB** — Meets 4th Mon., 8:00 p.m., 2618 Jeffries Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.
- ESCONDIDO COIN CLUB** — Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Joslyn Senior Center, 724 Broadway, Escondido; Mail Address, c/o Wally Butts, Box 27654, Escondido, CA 92025.
- FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Miller Park Community Recreation Center, 17004 Arrow, Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.
- FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB** — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst Branch, Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921.
- GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, c/o Mary Vitale, 104 Cunningham, Westminster, CA 92683.
- GLENDALE COIN CLUB** — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.
- HEMET NUMISMATISTS** — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., 1st Presbyterian Church, Fairview Center, 158 S. Buena Vista, Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.
- ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A.** — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., California Federal S&L, Community Room, 300 S. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, Box 1661, Whittier, CA 90609-1661.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF L.A. — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 432 S. Curson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Union Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings Bank, Myrtle at Colorado, Monrovia, CA; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Blvd., Whittier, CA 90604.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

LAWDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, c/o Tom Barosko, Box 1596, Huntington Beach, CA 92647.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, Ken Thompson, 1381 Mayfield Rd., Apt. 141H, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Rec. Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, c/o E. Gagnon, 1328 J. Lee Circle, Glendale, CA 91208.

LITTON COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Ave., Bldg. 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mail Address, c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Great American First Savings Bank, 4601 East 2nd St., Long Beach; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal S&L, 465 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Paul Borack, 3125 Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, Magnolia & Laurel Canyon, North Hollywood; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., #20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

NUMISMATIC COUNCIL OF ORANGE COUNTY — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Far West S&L, 615 E. 1st St., Tustin; Mail Address, Box 10331, Santa Ana, CA 92711.

OCEANSIDE/CARLSBAD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Garrison School, 333 Garrison Ave., Oceanside; Mail Address, 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Keith Williamson, P.O. Box 10893, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

ORGANIZATION OF NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS (ONEC) — Meets at Errorama and at ANA Conventions; Mail Address, 2105 Oakridge Ave., Madison, WI 53704.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library (Lyon Gallery), Vine & Eureka, Redlands; Mail Address, Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 8:00 p.m., California Federal Savings & Loan, 3605 Central Ave., Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (110 & California St. to Museum), San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., California Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Santa Ana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 3757 State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, Box 3877, Santa Barbara, CA 93130.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 8:00 p.m., Merc Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Sa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America C Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 913

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City C Center; Mail Address, 28791 Carmel Road, Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 Ea Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TRW SEA/COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed. & preceding Mon., 12 Noon, E2/Presentation Ro #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, R5/2021 #1 Space Park, Redo Beach, CA 90278.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, 1095 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; I Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

UPLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 65 Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 2 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lind Reseda; Mail Address, Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott A Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

HOW TO . . . Kill an Enterprise.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) Do not go to meetings. | yourself, but when |
| (2) If you go, arrive late. | members roll up their slee |
| (3) Criticize the work of the organizers and members. | and do their very best, co |
| (4) Get mad if you are not a member of the committee, but if you are, make no sugges- | plain that the group is run l |
| (5) If the chair asks your opinion on a subject, say you have none. After the meeting say you have learned nothing, or tell everyone what should have happened. | bunch of ego-trippers. |
| (6) Don't do what has to be done | (7) Pay your dues as late as possi |
| | (8) Never think of introducing m |
| | members. |
| | (9) Complain that nothing is e |
| | published which inter |
| | you, but never offer to write |
| | article, make a suggestion |
| | find a writer. |
| | (10) And if the enterprise dies, |
| | you saw it coming ages bef |

NOTE: Submitted by Jeff Heath.



How does one get on a committee?
Contact your NASC President for information.



1986 NASC OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Lorna R. Lebold
Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622 (714) 527-0962	
VICE-PRESIDENT	G. "Corky" Ayers
Box 935, Pomona, CA 91769 (714) 627-7023	
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Richard Lebold
Box 5173, Buena Park, CA 90622 (714) 527-0962	
RECORDING SECRETARY	Harold Katzman
1504 W. Rosewood Ct., Ontario, CA 91762	
TREASURER	Austin Ryer, Jr.
Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921	
HISTORIAN	Leonora Donald
Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356	
HISTORIAN EMERITUS	Thelma Case

1986 ELECTED BOARD MEMBERS

Albertus Hoogeveen	Lynda Richard
Gary Beedon	Kay Northam
George E. Moore III	Walter Ostromecki, Jr.

1986 NASC COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

ANA Representative	Albert Hall
Auction	Paul Borack
Awards	Elizabeth Wisslead
Banquet	Ethel Lenhert
Bourse & Dealer Promotion	Austin Ryer, Jr.
Box 2335, Huntington Beach, CA 92647	
Breakfast	G. A. Ayers
Convention & Show Coordinator	William Wisslead
Editor	Gary Beedon
Educational Forum	Kay Lenker
Educational Workshops	Harold Katzman & Thomas Fitzgerald
Exhibits	Albert & Virginia Hall
Gold Drawing	Sally Marx
Grievances	Paul Borack
Junior Activities	Eric Millman
Legal Advisor	James J. Waldorf
Medals & Bars	Gerald Rochelo
Membership	Lynda Richard
Museum Curator	Thomas Fitzgerald
Museum Curator Emeritus	Ernest Hood
Photographer	Al Strange
Policy & Procedure	Nona G. Moore
Post Office	Robert Thompson
Program	Albertus Hoogeveen
Property	George E. Moore III
Publicity — Local	
Publicity — National	Lorna Lebold
Registration	Kay Northam
Ribbons & Badges	Kay Northam
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